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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/781,703	02/20/2004	Edward R. Howorka	E3331.0629	4196

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Dickstein Shapiro Morin & Oshinsky LLP
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1177 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10036-2714

EXAMINER

LEMIEUX, JESSICA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3693

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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04/08/2008 PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/781,703	HOWORKA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	JESSICA L. LEMIEUX	3693	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 February 2004.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-37 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-37 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4/6/2006, 3/17/2006 & 6/15/2005.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Non-Final Office action is in response to the application filed on February 20th, 2004 and the provisional application filed on February 21st, 2003.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 1-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 1, 11, 20, 27 and 37 recite that “at least a portion of the data is audibly announced” but when subsequently referring to the announcement of the identifier it merely states that the identifier is announced, i.e. not necessarily audibly. Examiner notes that if it is intended that the identifier is announced audibly then this should be explicitly stated to make it precisely clear what the purported inventive advance is.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 5, 9-11, 15-16, 19-20, 23, 26-27, 31-32 and 36-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent Number 5,806,050 to Shinn et

al. (hereinafter Shinn) in view of US Patent Application Number 2002/0091623 to Daniels (hereinafter Daniels) further in view of US Patent Application Number 2002/0076048 to Hars (hereinafter Hars).

As per claims 1, 11, 20, 27 and 37

Shinn discloses a plurality of trading floors each having at least one trader workstation, and a distributor for distributing to the trader workstation data related to one or more instruments being traded on the system, at least a portion of the data being audibly announced at the at least one trader workstation (abstract).

Shinn does not specifically teach a trading floor identifier unique to each trading floor is also announced to each trading floor however Shinn does teach that trading information that is displayed to traders can also be vocalized (abstract).

Daniels teaches a trading floor identifier unique to each trading floor is displayed to traders (page 5, paragraphs [0081-0082]). Examiner further notes that the teaching reference Hars discloses making an announcement (insert a disruption) to protect recordings from illicit or illegal processing (page 2, paragraph [0024] and page 3, paragraphs [0036-0037]).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the trading system of Shinn to include an announcement of an identifier as taught by Daniels to avoid illicit communication of data as further taught by Hars.

As per claims 5 and 16

Shinn, Daniels and Hars do not specifically teach the trading floor identifier comprises a four letter trading floor code.

Applicants admitted prior art teaches the trading floor identifier comprises a four letter trading floor code (page 1, paragraph [0010], lines 4-6).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the trading floor identifier of Daniels to be comprised of a four letter trading floor code as disclosed by applicant's admitted prior art as it's old and well-known in the financial trading industry.

As per claim 9

Examiner notes that the combination of Shinn, Daniels and Hars teach all the claimed limitations, as discussed with respect to claim 1 above and Shinn further discloses a first voice store for storing a vocalization of at least a portion of the trading floor identifier (column 3, line 61- column 4, line 7).

As per claim 10

Examiner notes that the combination of Shinn, Daniels and Hars teach all the claimed limitations, as discussed with respect to claim 1 above and Shinn further discloses a second voice store for storing a vocalization portion of the trading floor

identifier, the stored vocalization having a different intonation from the vocalization stored in the first voice store (column 3, line 61- column 4, line 7).

As per claims 15 and 31

Examiner notes that the combination of Shinn, Daniels and Hars teach all the claimed limitations, as discussed with respect to claim 1 above and Hars further discloses the trading floor identifier is announced when a trader workstation on that trading floor logs onto the trading system (page 2, paragraph [0024] and page 3, paragraph [0037]). Examiner notes that upon logging into the workstation the transmission of the information commences and therefore, inserting a disruption, or trading floor identifier to be announced would help protect recordings from illicit or illegal processing.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the trading system of Shinn to include that the trading floor identifier is announced when a trader workstation on that trading floor logs onto the trading system as taught by Hars since it would help to avoid illicit communication of data by making the listener aware of the source of the information initially.

As per claims 19, 26 and 36

Examiner notes that the combination of Shinn, Daniels and Hars teach all the claimed limitations, as discussed with respect to claims 11, 20 and 27 above and Shinn further discloses a recorded message (column 3, line 61- column 4, line 7).

As per claims 23 and 32

Shinn, Daniels and Hars do not specifically teach the identifier is a series of characters.

Applicants admitted prior art teaches the identifier is a series of characters (page 1, paragraph [0010], lines 4-6).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the trading floor identifier of Daniels to include that the identifier is a series of characters as disclosed by applicant's admitted prior art as it's old and well-known in the financial trading industry.

4. Claims 2-4, 12-14, 21-22 and 28-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent Number 5,806,050 to Shinn et al. (hereinafter Shinn) in view of US Patent Application Number 2002/0091623 to Daniels (hereinafter Daniels) in view of US Patent Application Number 2002/0076048 to Hars (hereinafter Hars) and further in view of Official Notice.

As per claims 2, 12, 21 and 28

Examiner notes that the combination of Shinn, Daniels and Hars teach all the claimed limitations, as discussed with respect to claim 1 above however Shinn, Daniels and Hars do not specifically teach the trading floor identifier is announced at random/irregular intervals.

Official Notice is taken that it is old and well known to make announcements at random/irregular intervals. Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the trading announcement of Shinn to include announcing the trading floor identifier at random/irregular intervals. One would have been motivated to make random/irregular announcements to avoid the illicit communication of data.

As per claims 3, 13, 22 and 29

Examiner notes that the combination of Shinn, Daniels and Hars teach all the claimed limitations, as discussed with respect to claim 1 above however Shinn, Daniels and Hars do not specifically teach the trading floor identifier is announced at random intervals with a predetermined number of announcements being made over a given time period.

Official Notice is taken that it is old and well known to make announcements at random intervals with a predetermined number of announcements being made over a given time period. Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the trading announcement of Shinn to include making announcements at random intervals with a predetermined number of announcements being made over a given time period to make sure that enough announcements are made in order to avoid the illicit communication of data.

As per claims 4, 14 and 30

Examiner notes that the combination of Shinn, Daniels and Hars teach all the claimed limitations, as discussed with respect to claim 1 above however Shinn, Daniels and Hars do not specifically teach two announcements of the trading floor identifier are made each hour.

Official Notice is taken that it is old and well known to make two announcements of the trading floor identifier each hour. Examiner notes that Shinn teaches at many announcements are made each hour, therefore it is obvious that at least two announcements are made each hour with respect to the trading floor identifier. Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the trading announcement of Shinn to include making two announcements of the trading floor identifier each hour to make sure that enough announcements are made in order to avoid the illicit communication of data.

5. Claims 6, 17, 24 and 33-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent Number 5,806,050 to Shinn et al. (hereinafter Shinn) in view of US Patent Application Number 2002/0091623 to Daniels (hereinafter Daniels) in

view of US Patent Application Number 2002/0076048 to Hars (hereinafter Hars) and further in view of US Patent Number 5,212,731 to Zimmermann (hereinafter Zimmermann).

As per claims 6, 17, 24 and 34

Shinn, Daniels and Hars do not specifically teach the intonation of the last letter of the four letter trading floor code is upwards.

Zimmerman teaches the intonation of the last letter is upwards (abstract, lines 16-18).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the trading floor code of Daniels to include the intonation of the last letter of the four letter trading floor code is upwards as taught by Zimmerman to signal completion.

As per claim 33

Shinn, Daniels and Hars do not specifically teach the intonation of the final character is different from the intonation of the other characters.

Zimmerman teaches the intonation of the final character is different from the intonation of the other characters (abstract, lines 16-18).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the trading floor code of Daniels to include the intonation of the final character is different from the intonation of the other characters as taught by Zimmerman to signal completion.

6. Claims 7-8, 18, 25 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent Number 5,806,050 to Shinn et al. (hereinafter Shinn) in view of US Patent Application Number 2002/0091623 to Daniels (hereinafter Daniels) in view of US Patent Application Number 2002/0076048 to Hars (hereinafter Hars) further in view of US Patent Number 6,574,600 to Fishman et al (hereinafter Fishman).

As per claim 7

Shinn, Daniels and Hars do not specifically teach a first voice synthesizer for synthesizing at least a portion of the trading floor identifiers.

Fishman teaches a first voice synthesizer for synthesizing at least a portion of the trading floor identifiers (column 3, lines 31-41).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the trading vocalization of Shinn to include a first voice synthesizer for synthesizing at least a portion of the trading floor identifiers as taught by Fishman as

a well-known substitute for pre-recorded audio as a means of data delivery for converting data into verbal comments/tones.

As per claim 8

Examiner notes that the combination of Shinn, Daniels and Hars teach all the claimed limitations, as discussed with respect to claim 1 above and Shinn further discloses a second voice store for storing a vocalization portion of the trading floor identifier, the stored vocalization having a different intonation from the vocalization stored in the first voice store (column 3, line 61- column 4, line 7).

Shinn, Daniels and Hars do not specifically teach a voice synthesizer for synthesizing a portion of the trading floor identifier.

Fishman teaches a voice synthesizer for synthesizing a portion of the trading floor identifier (column 3, lines 31-41).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the trading vocalization of Shinn to include a voice synthesizer for synthesizing a portion of the trading floor identifier as taught by Fishman as a means of data delivery for converting data into different verbal comments/intonations.

As per claims 18, 25 and 35

Shinn, Daniels and Hars do not specifically teach a synthesized voice.

Fishman teaches a synthesized voice (column 3, lines 31-41).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the trading vocalization of Shinn to include a synthesized voice as taught by Fishman as a well-known substitute for pre-recorded audio as a means of data delivery for converting data into verbal comments/tones.

Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JESSICA L. LEMIEUX whose telephone number is (571)270-3445. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 8AM-5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Kramer can be reached on 571-272-6783. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/James A. Kramer/
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March 2008

Jessica L Lemieux
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